

USAID/Egypt
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Egypt was a constitutional monarchy from 1923 to 1952, when military officers seized control of the government. Although Egypt became a republic in 1953, it essentially remained a military dictatorship dominated by a single political party. In 1978 a multiparty political system was instituted. Since 1978 the National Democratic Party has been the dominant party. In elections in 2000 it won 353 of the 444 elected seats in the People's Assembly.

Egypt has the largest population and the second largest economy (after Saudi Arabia) in the Arab World. Egypt's population stood at 67.89 million in January 2002, according to the latest census. The population is expected to reach 123 million by the year 2029. Reducing the population growth rate is a major challenge for the government. Some 37.5% of the current population is aged 15 or under, while those over 65 account for just 3-4%. With such a youthful population the pressures on social services such as education and on the labor market for job creation is increasing.

Unemployment remains an acute problem. Official numbers have shown a steady rise in unemployment, from a low of 7.9% in 1999/2000 to 8.4% in 2000/2001 and 9% in 2001/2002. Most independent estimates put the unemployment rate much higher at around 15-25%. Moreover unemployment among recent graduates is generally considered to be even higher, at almost 40% for men and 50% for women.

Challenges: Performance across economic sectors has been uneven in the past three years, with growth in tourism fluctuating sharply depending on the political situation. Agriculture has grown steadily but modestly, at around 3-4% a year, keeping Egypt a large scale food importer. In recent years growth in industry and mining has been constrained by the heavy public sector debt burden, low productivity and generally weak demand. Sectors such as transport, communications and electricity are being opened up to private investment. The Egyptian Pound (LE) depreciated by about 12% in 2000. A devaluation of 6.4% in August 2000 allowed monetary policy to ease. The Central Bank of Egypt devalued the pound by 8.4% in December 2001 and 0.2% in January 2002. The black market continues to value the dollar some 7-10% above the official rate.

The greatest threat to domestic stability in Egypt results from popular frustration with the country's economic performance, the rising unemployment, the devaluation of the Egyptian pound and the slow economic reform. Over the first half of 2002, economic growth in Egypt declined or stagnated, but signs of a minor recovery, back to pre-September 11 levels, exist. Egyptian businesses' attitudes regarding the economy and their own activities are at a two-year high according to the semi-annual Business Barometer of the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies.

The labor intensive tourist industry, Egypt's main source of hard currency, has recovered from the negative effects of September 11. This recovery can be attributed to the GOE's aggressive marketing campaign.

The GOE took several key reform steps during 2002; passing a vastly improved intellectual property rights law, Egypt's first money laundering law, and export promotion legislation. The 2002/03 parliamentary session will discuss a number of additional reform measures including new labor, antitrust, tax, and banking legislation. The government is also committed to addressing the exchange rate and fiscal deficit, but there have been little real signs of progress on these issues. At its September 2002 congress, the ruling National Democratic party adopted a platform that called for educational, fiscal, monetary, and public participation reforms.

U.S. Interests and Goals: U.S. national interests in Egypt hinge upon a strong bilateral relationship with Egypt to form an effective partnership to combat terrorism, resolve regional conflicts and promote regional peace, ensure regional security, and promote economic development.

Donor Relations: Key, common areas of interest among bilateral and multilateral donors are: the need for a comprehensive action program to fight poverty, improve educational and health services, with special

emphasis on women and children; and the need to further reform the macroeconomic and enabling environment. The U.S. and European Union are the largest providers of foreign assistance to Egypt. Other major donors, in descending order of resource levels include Japan, Germany, the Arab Fund, Islamic Development Bank, and the African Development Bank. USAID collaborates with other donors on all technical areas under its strategic program, through regular donor subgroup meetings or other venue.

Key achievements: Overall the USAID program in Egypt has met its goals in 2002. The GOE is more determined than in the recent past to undertake economic growth and sustainability related policy changes and address difficult social and demographic challenges. Whether or not the GOE maintains this degree of political will be seen over the coming year.

1. Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened USAID/Egypt works to strengthen the environment for development-enabling and job-creating trade and investment through programs that provide Egyptian partners with: training, technical assistance, commodities; cash transfer resources disbursed in return for Government of Egypt reforms in economic policies; increased access to finance and information technology; and expanded Egyptian private sector business access to American equipment and inputs. In 2002, the GOE undertook a number of economic policy actions including: (1) completing an IMF-sponsored financial sector assessment program (FSAP); (2) enacting far-reaching legislation in money laundering and intellectual property rights (IPR); and (3) proposing a comprehensive macroeconomic policy reform plan in "Egypt Policy Paper." The GOE also implemented a major set of agricultural policies such as effective water resource management, privatization of multiplication and marketing of seeds and promotion of transparency in decision making.

Usage of the USAID Commodity Import Program (CIP) increased by almost 50%. Small and medium enterprise (SME) expansion continued and the rate of this expansion increased. USAID continued work with the private sector to expand non-traditional agricultural exports of fruits and vegetables which increased by 20% in 2002.

USAID/Egypt engagement in FY 2002 with the GOE data service in the Ministry of Planning has reduced delays in the availability of basic economic data. GOE data is now higher quality and more accessible, and the delay in data availability has been reduced from over one year to a two month period.

2. Skills for Competitiveness Developed: this SO focuses on cooperating with the Egyptian Private sector to build a cadre of trained personnel to better meet the needs of institutions in a globally competitive economy. In 2002, certified IT Training was provided to 1498 university graduates in various software areas. The training improved the employment rates of the group that was largely unemployed before the training (from 46% employment rate before training to 84% within a year of completion of training courses). Out of 636 previously unemployed trainees, 414 (65%) were employed within one year of completing the training using the skills acquired.

3. Access to Sustainable Utility Services in Selected Areas Increased: Under this SO, USAID supports activities that provide reliable and sustainable power, telecommunications, and water and wastewater services. In 2002, the approval of the USAID initiated draft legislation for creation of a water regulatory agency represented the most significant reform step. In telecommunication, USAID/Egypt capital assistance improved system reliability by building digital switch exchanges and a Network Operations Center to provide overall systems management. In the power sector, the program improved system reliability by building control centers to manage the national and regional electric power grids. Construction of wastewater systems and water networks in Aswan and Nuweiba were completed.

4. Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors: The preservation of Egypt's environment and natural resource base, in particular water, air and coastal ecological area is the focus of this SO. USAID/Egypt promotes the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) as a cleaner fuel for transportation. Currently more than 37,000 vehicles (mostly taxis) have converted to "bi-fuel" and are able to operate on either CNG or gasoline, and 50 CNG municipal transit buses and 27 fueling stations function in greater Cairo. USAID/Egypt is tackling the problem of solid waste management (SWM), a major environmental threat to public health in Egypt, by providing technical assistance to three

governorates (Alexandria, Cairo, and Qalyubia) to privatize solid waste collection and disposal services and establish governorate monitoring units. Areas managed by water board and water-users associations exceeded USAID/Egypt targets by 84 percent. The accumulated area under water use management reached 438,337 acres by September of 2002.

5. Health and Population: In 2002, USAID renovated and equipped twelve district hospitals, trained 700 physicians and 900 nurses on quality improvement and standards of care in maternity services, and trained more than 2,500 health providers on technical, management and outreach services targeted at women and children. Two national campaigns for polio reached 99% of the targeted (9 million) children. USAID/Egypt support to national vaccination days enables health workers to conduct house-to-house vaccination of targeted children. USAID-funded technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Population through the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit resulted in the establishment of 49 new epidemiology surveillance units, an increase of approximately 50% in nine governorates and 41 districts. A USAID funded study showed that Contraceptive Prevalence Rates (CPR) increased from 58% in 2000 to 63% in 2002.

6. Democracy and Governance: Through the Democracy and Governance SO, USAID supports efforts to strengthen judicial reform. The USAID funded pilot court model that aims at reducing case delays, ensuring the timeliness and quality of justice, and introducing modern management and appropriate automation into Egypt's courts has been accepted by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for nationwide replication. MOJ acceptance resulted from a 50% reduction in case processing time in the USAID-supported pilot courts. USAID's efforts to improve the efficiency of two pilot court systems and improve the knowledge of Egyptian civil law by judges have also proven successful. USAID funded activities have also helped create opportunities for women through training for women court clerks, which has enhanced their career paths towards becoming senior court administrators. Improving the capacity of civil society to participate in development continued in FY2002. A total of 33 (versus a planned 21) effective advocacy actions/campaigns in public-private dialogue, such as awareness campaigns, conferences and petitions were carried out by large and small sub-grantees covering a wide range of areas such as women civil and legal rights, child labor, street children and environmental awareness.

7. Improved Access, Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education: During FY2002, working nationally through 26 Faculties of Education (teacher training colleges) and the Ministry of Education, as well as locally with individual districts and schools, four successful USAID/Egypt activities helped equip more than 9,400 teachers, supervisors and administrators with improved teaching and classroom management skills. USAID/Egypt's New Schools Program completed construction of 26 new schools in southern Egypt enrolling 16,483 girls who would not otherwise attend school. Small multi-grade schools in these same communities also enrolled more than 4,200 girls too old for formal primary school.

Environmental Compliance: The Mission's Strategic Objectives and related activities are in compliance with previously approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Environmental Assessments (EAs). The Mission does not anticipate any issues related to the implementation of requirements under 22 CFR 2156 in FY 03. A threshold determination of environmental impact is made during the activity design process by the Mission Environmental Officer in consultation with the activity and strategic objective team leaders. Planned new activities or amendments to existing activities during FY 03 are listed below.

1. Activities Requiring Environmental Reviews

1.1. New Activities

- SO 16 Commodity Import Program
- SO 16 Strengthening the Financial Sector Services
- SO 16 Competitive Environment for Trade and Investment (CETI)
- SO 17 Leadership Fellows Program
- SO 19 Partnership for Environmental Progress (PEP)

SO 19 Egyptian Antiquities Fund Follow-on Grant (FT-800)
SO 21 Administration of Justice (AOJS) II
SO 21 New Communities II
SO 21 Middle East Partnership Initiative Activities

1.2. Amendments to Existing Activities

SO 22 Potential amendment to Improved Basic Education Program
SO 19 AAD Amendment for Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP)

2. Environmental Reviews/Assessments in Process

SO 19 Development Credit Authority Initiative
SO 18 Egypt Utility Management Amendment to the Alexandria Governorate Components

Country Closeout & Graduation: None

D. Results Framework

263-010 Increased Use of Information Services by the Legislature in Decision-Making

Discussion:

263-012 Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Developed

Discussion:

263-016 Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened

IR 16.1 Policy Framework for Trade and Investment Improved
IR 16.1.1 Trade barriers reduced
IR 16.1.2 Privatization & Commercialization Increased
IR 16.1.3 Information for Policy Making Improved
IR 16.2 Private Sector Competitiveness Increased
IR 16.2.1 Management and Technology Adoption Improved
IR 16.2.2 Market Information Improved & Increased
IR 16.2.3 Investment Environment in Selected Sectors Improved
IR 16.3 Opportunities for Business Growth Enhanced
IR 16.3.1 Financial Institutions and Markets Fortified
IR 16.3.2 Increased Access to Information Communication Technology
IR 16.3.3 Business Access to Finance Increased
IR 16.3.4 Increased Access to Business Services for Disadvantaged Groups

Discussion:

263-017 Skills for Competitiveness Developed

IR 17.1 Market Responsive Managerial Skills Increased
IR 17.2 Market Responsive Information Technology Skills Developed
IR 17.3 Increased Market Responsiveness of Training in Selected Sectors

Discussion:

263-018 Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased

- 18.1 Utility Services Enhanced
- 18.2 Commercialization of Utilities Enhanced
- 18.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework for the Municipal Water, Power, & Telecommunications Sectors Established

Discussion:

263-019 Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors

- IR 19.1 Foster Public Private Partnerships
 - IR 19.1.1 Adopt Effective ENR Policy and Regulatory Framework
 - IR 19.1.2 Increase Capacity of ENR Sector Institutions
 - IR 19.1.3 Enhance Citizen Awareness
- IR 19.2 Increased Investment in ENR Best Practices and Technology
 - IR 19.2.1 Adopt Effective ENR Policy and Regulatory Framework
 - IR 19.2.2 Increase Capacity of ENR Sector Institutions
 - IR 19.2.3 Enhance Citizen Awareness

Discussion:

263-020 Healthier, Planned Families

- IR 20.1 Improved Family Planning & Reproductive Health
- IR 20.2 Improved Maternal & Child Health
- IR 20.3 Improved Surveillance and Response to Infectious Disease
- IR 20.4 More Effective Communication for Healthy Living
- IR 20.5 More Effective Health Workforce
- IR 20.6 Reformed Health Policy and Improved Use of Management and Health Information

Discussion: New Results Framework for SO 20 was proposed in New SO 20 Activity Approval Document (AAD) that was approved in September 12, 2002.

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened

- IR 21.3.1 Judges' Knowledge of Egyptian Commercial Law Increased
- IR 21.3.2 Effectiveness of Judicial Information Center (JIC) Enhanced
- IR 21.3 Improvements In Selected Areas Of Administration Of Justice
- IR 21.1 Capacity of Civil Society Organizations Improved to Participate in Development
- IR 21.2 Stakeholder collaboration increased for community level services

Discussion:

263-022 Increased Percentage of Girls with Access to Primary and Preparatory Education

- IR 22.1 Improved Instructional Quality and Learning Environment
- IR 22.2 Increased Availability and Accessibility of Schooling
- IR 22.3 Increased Opportunities and Support for Disadvantaged Children
- IR 22.4 Improved Institutional Capacity to Plan, Manage, Assess, and Deliver Educational Services
- IR 22.5 Rational Improved Sector Financing

Discussion: New SO statement and Results Framework were proposed in the new SO 22 Activity Approval Document (AAD) dated September 29, 2002.

Selected Performance Measures - Egypt

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened			
263-022 Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
263-016 Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened	Yes		The Mission's \$ 200 million annual policy based cash transfer program played a major role in supporting the Government of Egypt in enacting a far-reaching legislation in money laundering and intellectual property rights.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
263-016 Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened	Yes		The 22 % growth in exports of non-traditional fruits and vegetables which USAID promotes by providing direct assistance. With USAID support, the Government of Egypt implemented major agricultural policies such as the effective water resources management. Based on analyses conducted by Egyptians Businesses and Major USAID contractors and grantees, every dollar of ESF funds invested, generated between \$3 -\$7 worth of benefits.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

263-016 Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened	Yes			The Small and Medium Enterprises program expansion continued and the rate of this expansion increased. Seventy five small business services units were established and are active in providing SME loans nation wide . A recent performance audit found the SME program to be solid & sustainable with a strong impact.
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
263-022 Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands	Yes			52,235 children had access education through USAID supported schools and scholarships in 2002; majority primary school girls.
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data were not disaggregated in 2002. Total of 20,314 children enrolled in primary schools.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	12,846 Male	39,389 Female	52,235 Total	Beneficiaries drawn from CARE, Save and CEDPA scholarships and Alex reform. Smaller number of boys included in scholarship program that were not disaggregated but are included in Female reporting.
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
263-019 Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors	Yes			The Ministry of Petroleum's Misr Laboratory was inaugurated and is now operating as the first "high tech" research facility in the Middle East for emission and performance testing of heavy vehicles.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				N/A
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				N/A
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
263-020 Healthier, Planned Families	Yes			A representative sample of 10 governorates found an increase in CPR to 63% in 2002 (2002 IEC survey), up from 58% for the same governorates in 2000 (2000 EDHS).
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	62.2%			This is the contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods) estimate from a 2002 IEC survey representative of ten (of 26) governorates. The comparable figure for the 2000 from the 2000 EDHS-matching the same ten governorates- was 55.5%. These figures are not nationally representative- and caution should be exercised in comparing them with national survey.

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-020 Healthier, Planned Families	N/A			No new data in FY 2002.	The latest data are those from the EDHS which were reported in the last Annual Report.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	0 Male	0 Female	Total		The latest available data are those from the 2000 EDHS, and were reported in the last year Annual Report. No new data in FY 2002.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	0 Male	0 Female	Total		The latest available data are those from the 2000 EDHS, and were reported in the last year Annual Report. No new data in FY 2002.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	0 Male	0 Female	Total		The latest available data are those from the 2000 EDHS, and were reported in the last year Annual Report. No new data in FY 2002.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	Yes				Four cases reported in 2002.

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-020 Healthier, Planned Families	N/A			No new data in FY 2002.	The latest data are those from the EDHS which were reported in the last Annual Report.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	0%				The latest available data are those from the 2000 EDHS, and were reported in the last year Annual Report. No new data in FY 2002.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-020 Healthier, Planned Families	Yes			The percentage of Governorates Common Laboratories (GCLs) that pass standardized assessment of microbiology capacity increased from 4% in 2000 to 85% in 2002.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				

b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-020 Healthier, Planned Families	No			The number of newly established Epidemiology and Surveillance Units on the district level (which will amalyze the collected infectious diseases data before passing them to the central level and reacting to the health situation) increased from 0 (baseline) in 2000 to 49 units in 2002.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	0			No reported malaria cases in Egypt.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened	Yes			The 50% reduction in case processing time in the two pilot courts that was due to the institutionalization of a computerized case initiation and registration network and the increase in judges' knowledge of Egyptian civil law, has been maintained.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened			
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened	Yes			All targeted NGOs demonstrated improved capacity to participate in development. Targeted NGOs carried out a total of 33 (versus a planned 21) effective civic actions-advocacy actions/campaigns- in public private dialogue covering a wide range of areas such as women civil and legal rights, child labor. In terms of capacity improvements, out of 18 NGOs assessed, 16 NGOs (90%) showed capacity improvements in the areas of internal governance, financial management, planning and advocacy.	An assessment is planned for FY 03 to assess and verify achievements.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened	No			Significant Results has not yet been achieved. However, based on the performance level to date shows that the activity is making sufficient progress to reach the results planned.	An assessment is planned for FY 03 to assess and verify achievements.
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened			
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Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

263-021 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened			
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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	